THE PROPRIETOR OF THE REPUBLICAN GIVES HIS TESTIMONY,

And Enlightens the Congressional Commit-tee—The True Story of the Whitthorne Af-falr—No Woman in the Case—Mr. Whit-Ethorne's Morality-AfComplete Vindication rom the Charges of the Gamblers and

There was an unusually large attendance last evening at the meeting of the special committee of the House of Representatives which it inves-tigating into the trumped-up charges preferred gamblers and their police associates the preprietor of THE REPUBLICAN Among those present were Mr. Columbus Alex ander and other citizens who have manifested a deep interest in the proceedings of the commit-tee. The triends of the gamblers and of Chief Richards and the detectives were also on hand in full force. But the real recret of silarge a growd, especially on so inclemen an evening, was due to the circumstance that it was generally expected that Mr. Wm. J. Mur-lagh, President of the Police Board, would be called upon to tostify. Mr. Murtagh himself aware of the intentions of the committee when he was served with a subporns by a deputy rgeant-at-arms. This action was a surpri of the fact that he has virtually occupied the position of defendant during the pend-ing investigation it was believed that the committee would not summen him as a witness until the evidence of his accusers had been all submitted and finished. Hon. Jeremiah M. Wilson, Mr. Murtagh's counsel. emurred to what he regarded as an irregularity lers and their police allies before calling the defendant to the stand. But the com mittee, after deliberating for fifteen minutes with closed doors, decided to proceed with Mr. Mur-tugh's examination, and the latter, although he

ant testimony already elicited, promptly yielded to the wish of the committee and gave his The spirit of fairness and impartiality which has thus far characterized the course of the committee was made more manifest last evening than at any other time since the beginning of the present inquiry. It must be admitted by every candid and just mind that this committee is composed of five gentlemen who are determined to

had not read or listened to much of the im

and their police associates have striven their utest to impress their side of the story upon the airman, Mr. Le Moyne, of Illinois, and his Democratic colleagues, Mesers. Candler, of Georgia, and Milliken, of Kentucky; but these gentlemen have evinced no inclination to act otherwise than impartially. Of the two Republican members, Mesers, Davy, of New York, and W. B. and discriminating minds should have been se-Mr. LeMoyne, who conducted the direct ex-

amination of Mr. Murtagh, did so as a gentlemen. which must have been a source of great disappointment to many of the roughs present. Messrs. Milliken and Candler were also confeque and polite in putting their interrogatories. There was no mud-throwing, nor even an attempt at it. The questions were asked without that bravade and bullyism that prevails among certain Dem ceratic investigators. The result of Mr. Mur-tagh's examination was exceedingly mortifying to the gamblers and their police allies It was so different from what they an-telpated. They had heard the gamblers and the detectives boast so loudly of what they would when they got Mr. Muriagh on the standhow they would expose him; how they would not only "show him up," but also many other prominent officials, and at least one Cabinet the following touching the terrible vengeance that our model Chief of Police was about to visit

spon his enemies : "Major Richards has gone into this fight with the determination to prosecute it relentissis, and to that end means to go at once before the grams jury and submit evidence on which to term a criminal indictment against Murtagh. He believes the investigation will certainly smirch Robeson, and possibly implicate the President himself."

be impliented, and all by a characteriess and abandoned knave like Richards, and his corrupt What impudence! That these wretches should for a moment think that their foul shatts, dipped in perjury and villainy, could ever reach the greatest soldier of the century the hero of the war for the Union!

Mr. Murtagh's testimony, which is hereunto subjoined in full, will doubtless be read with deep nterest. We may in this place state that before this inquiry is over witnesses will demonstrate to the committee the true character of some of the police officials who have testified on behalf of the amblers and against Twe Repuntican After that is done it is not probable that the committee will attach much importance to the evidence of

Testimony of Wm. J. Murtagh.

W. J. Murtagh, sworn and examined:
By the Chairman: Q. State your full name?
Mr. Wi'son. Mr. Chairman, I most respectfully
ask that Mr. Murtagh may not be pressed into this
examination to-night, if it can be avoided. The Chairman. The committee have disposed of Q. State your full name? A. William J. Mur-Q. Your age, Mr. Murtagh, and occupation? A. Porty years of age; occupation, publisher of the NATIONAL BERUSLICAN,

Q. Are you one of the Police Commissioners of the District of Columbia? If so, how long have you neted as such? A. Since 1860, I think: Q. What have been the duties of your office? A. Well, general charge of the poises force. The board has charge of the executive officer, who is the Major and duperintendent. board has charge of the executive officer, who is the Major and superintendent.

Q. Deyoù, as one of the commissioners, act at any time independently of the board, or do you dispose of the matters that you have in charge at the meetings of the Board of Commissioners? A. Well, in some instances I do.

Q. Were you authorized to act except with the other Commissioners, and has the president of the board any independent authority: if so, from

board any independent authority; if so, from whence derived? A. No, six I do not think he has any findependent authority.! Q. The only authority he has is to act in connec-tion with the other Commissioners? A. Yes, air. Q. Is a record kept of all the proceedings? A. Tes, dr.

es, sir. Q. Where is that record kept? A. 1; is kept in

the office.

Q. Bave you a secretary? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does the board at such meetings, acting in this capacity, give directions as to the management of the police? A. Well, not specifically,

Q. Did they give general directions? A. Yes, they pass upon certain matters that are brought before them, but the detailed duties are more immediately discharged by the Major and Superintendent.

oree? A. Yes, sir.
Q. And you only control the police force through Q. That is the regular meeting? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How often does this Board of Commissioners meet? A. Once in two weeks; enerally.
Q. That is the regular meeting? A. Yes, sir.
Q. you have special meetings of the board? A.

Q. Who calls them? A. They are generally hed by two members of the board. The rule is, link, that at the request of two members of the card the meetings are called.

Q. Is there any salary attached to the office?

A.

What is it? A. \$575 a year. Q. What is H? A. \$55 a year.
Q. You are not expected to give much time to
the duties of the office? A. Weil, no.
Q. In your experience has there been much time
given by commissioners? A. They give considerable time in some cases; we have trials and matters
of that kind; in cases of any public emergency we

Q. How are the members of the police appointed?

Q. No, the men on the force? A. They are appointed by the board.
Q. How appointed: what has been the custom? A. They are elected.
Q. Are she directions given to the officers of the beard incorporated in the records of the meetings of the board, and do the officers have access to the records? A. The Major impress special order if a master is brought to the attention of the board.
Q. By the board do you mean? A. No, they are issued by the Superintendent and numbered "special order" so and so.

asset of the superintendent and numbered "special order" so and so,

Q. I am now inquiring about the direction given by the board to the executive officers. Is that done by butting into the record of your meeting such orders as you wish to be carried out by their executive officers? A. It takes that form in some cases; yes, sir.

yes, sir. Q. Have they access to this record? A. Yes, sir.

THE PIRST DESIAL. Q. State, Mr. Murtagh, whether you have given Q. State, Mr. Murragh, whether you have given directions at any time to have the police officers report to you personally, or any members of it? A. Well, no; not exactly, sir.
Q. You have never given any such orders? A. I do not remamber any.
Q. Have you wer asked to have any of the police force detached for your service in any respect? A. Nething except—I might as well state the circumstances. The only care that has been referred to—; Q. I wish you to refer to any case that you remember, whether you have ever saked to have any member of the police to be detailed subject to you,

orders or or certains. Plor se state to the commune when that was done. To due all about it: A. I do when that was done. To A well about it: A. I do not remember anything, sir,
Q. Were you ever authorized by the Bosra commissioners to de fail any of the police force for special purposes?
A. Do you mean for my own special purposes?
Q. Yes. A. No, sir,
Q. Never had any authority from them? A. No, sir,

Q. Did you ever have any authority from them to etail members of the police force who were to detail members of the police force who were to report to anybody else, except to the executive efficients A. No, sir. Q. Did you ever make application to the executive cers to bave anything of that kind done? A. To Q. Some of the police force detailed to render ervice e' which they would make report to you or to any one else outside of the regular officers of the

THE WHITTHORNE MATTER EXPLAINED. Q. You have heard some of the testimony given by Major Richards, &c.? A. Yes, air. Q. Is it true that you requested those officers to perform those duties? A. I will state the facts. During the naval investigation I was informed that tements had been made in reference to

Q. You mean Major Richards? A. Yes, sir; I do, and I inquired of him if he knew a member of Congress by the name of Whithorne. I think he said he did not. I said that I had heard a great many stories about him; that he was in the habit of visiting houses of prostitution, and I would like to know something about the facts. The Major cold me that he would make some inquiry about it; at the first interview I think. At my next interview—
Q. Was that all that took place? A. I think it was, as near as I can remember. I have thought it aver, and I am trying to give all I know about it. At the second interview he said that some of the statements that I had made to him in reference to the man's habits he thought were true; that from gired of him if he knew a member of Constatements that I had made to him in reference to the man's habits he thought were true; that from inquiry he had made he thought that there was some truth in it. I then asked him if he would not get all the information he could for me. He said he would. At the next interview, I think I had four interviews with him, I am not sure, but I think I had. I think Mr. McDevitt was present, and the matter was talked over in a general way. I think that Mr. McDevitt and Major Bichards said that only a few evenings previous, and at some period only a few evenings previous, and at some period anterior to it, Mr. Whitthorne had gone to a house

amerior to it, Mr. Whithorne had gone to a house on Eleventh or Twelfth streets.

Q. Who made that statement to vou? A. I am not sure whether it was Mr. McDevitt or Major Bichards. He said he had gone into a house, and named the house, on Eleventh atreet, which is above Pennsylvania avenne. I think Bleventh or Tweifth streeter I am not sure which. During the conversation I said if this man was attacking other people, and at the head of an Investigation like this, and visited these places nightly, belonght to be raided.

Q. Did they say he did visit such houses? A. They said he did visit such places. I helieve that is about the end of the interview. Just before the close of the investigation I was at the office. the investigation I was at the office—
Q. What office? A. The office of the Board of Po-lice, and I inquired if anything had been done about it, and if there was any further information about it.

Q. Was there snything said about making report what was found out? A. I think not, sir. Q. Anything said about making written reports

Q. Anything said about making written reports?
A. I thigh not, sir.
Q. Was anything said at that time about the method of Mr. Whitthorner's attack on the Navy-Department? A. No, sir: I do not reme absence, thing of the kind.
Q. What is your best recollection about is?
A. I have rold you it passed out of my mind, and it. nave told you it passed out of my mind, and fi fegulies considerable effort for me to remaining O. Was there anything said at that time about to order about it. I simply made a request, which O. By you to him? A. Yes, sir: it was merely a

THE M'GARRAHAN JUROR. Q. Did you hear the testimony of Mr. Miller? A. I think I did. sir.

Q. Have you any recollection of the matter about which he testified? A. Not the slightest, sir.

Q. No recollection about it? A. No, sir. I know what he testified, but I do not know anything about ver occurred.

O. You could not tell whether it was done or not?

Q. You could not tell water.
A. I have no recollection of it.
THAT DANA PLOT.

Q. Did you hear Mr. McEifresh testily in regard to men being detailed for Mr. Dans Y A. No, sir; I did not.
Q. Do you remember when Mr. Dans was here in 1872, and appeared as a witness before the Navai Investigating Committee? A. I remember, sir, I remember he was here.

remember he was here.
Q. Do you remember he was here as a witness?
A. I think he was.
Q. Do you remember the subject of inquiry before the committee when he appeared as a witness? A. The Navy Department.
Q. Was anything done, to your knowledge, by you to have Mr. Dana watched and to have him arrested in Philadelphia? A. Not to my knowledge. I saw that statement this evening, and I have no precolection about it.

recollection about it.

Q. Bo you remember writing a letter to the Chief of Police, asking that certain men should be delailed to go to your office for certain purposes? A. I do not, sir.

Q. Do you remember giving directions to those men and a description of Mr. Dana, giving directions as to bow they should watch him? A. I do not, sir. not, sir.

Q. Well, when you say you do not recollect, do you mean that such things did not occur? A. I do not say they did not occur; I have no recollection of them.

Q. If you had written a letter to Major Richards Q. If you had written a letter to Major Richards asking to have men detailed to report to you at your office—THE REPUBLICAN office—and to have those men employed on service not connected with the police here, or not under his orders, would not you probably recollect it? A. Well, it has been many years ago; I do not charge my memery with such things; if I did such things I do not remember it now.

Q. You have no knowledge or recollection of anything having been done in regard to watching Mr. Dana when he was here? A. No, sir; that was one of the things I wanted to inquire about and examine myself upon to see if there was any truth Q. Do you wish to examine yourself? A. I wanted to inquire and see if I could get a clue to anything and bring it to memory; I wish to tell all I know about it.

about it.

Q. You thought it possible you might have done
it? A. I cannot say that.

Q. Had any one suggested to you the propriety of
waching Mr. Whitthorne-having him watched by
the police? A. No, sir.

Q. It was your own motion? A. My own motion.

Q. It was your own motion? A. My own motion.

By Mr. Davy. Thea it is not true, is it, that Secretary Robeson requested you to work up this case against Whitthorne? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you anthorize Major Elebards to pay out money to work up the case against Whitthorne? A.

Well, I heard that testimony. I have no recoilection of it.

tion of it.

Q. Did you request Richards to what they term "shadow" Whitthorne? A. No, sir; that term was not used. It was a general desire for information.

Q. Who was present when the first conversation took place? A. Nobody, I think, but myself and him.

By Mr. Candlers Q. When was it, Mr. Murtagh, that these interviers, were below had with Main. that these interviews were being had with Major Richards and others? A. Well, when I would go

that these interviews were being had with Major Richards and others? A. Well, when I would go to headquarters.

Q. Theein what time; in July? A. I cannot give the states. I should, if I had known I was to testify to-night, have gotten them.

Q. Was it during the time the investigations were tering made by Mr. Whitthorne as chairman of the Naval Committee of the House? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you inform Major Richards that it was desired on the pari of Secretary Robeson or any person connected with the Navy Department? A. Interrupting.; No. sir. Qn the contray, I was in the Fecretary's office one day, and had a cannot conversation with hin, and I asked him if he knew what sort of a man Mr. Whitthorne was. He smiled as much as to say he had some impression about him. "Well," said it, "I do not want it done while I am here, because they will say that I did it." Q. Was it after that time that you spoke to Major Richards—after that conversation with the Secretary about finding out what were the habits of Mr. Whitthorne? A. I do not remember.

Q. Did you tell the Secretary that you had spoken to Richards about watching take place? No, sir.
Q. Was any surgestion made that you would like to have the watching take place? No, sir.
Q. Was any surgestion made that you would like to have the watching take place? No, sir.
Q. Was anything further said to Major Richards or either of the settective force that there had been any conversation with the Secretary of the

or either of the detective force that there had been any conversation held with the Secretary of the Navy with regard to the matter? A. Not to my Q. Was Mr. McDevist at any time at THE REPUB-LICAN office during this matter? A. I have no recollection of it, sir. I heard him-say it.

Q. But you have no recollection of it? A. No.

sir.

Q. Did you know anything of any money having been furnished by Major Richards to McDevitz for the purpose of working up the case? A. No, sir.

be mecessary, [Laughter.]
. Supposed by whom? A. By

The wafe all under the same impression.

By Mr. Candler: Q. What was that remark you made to Miller when he passed along upon one se-Q. Was there any report ever made to you as to whether Mr. Whithorne— A. (Interrupting.) Nothing more than verbal reports. They did tell me, but I have forgotten. The only filing I remember was that house on Eleventh street. I have passed the house and seen it, and that called it to my mind. It is a little house that stands back is the yard, with a trellis around it.

Q. If he could be discovered in any place was there to be an exposure of him? A. I certainly think I should have exposed him.

Q. This is the fact that you suggested to Majer Richards—the necessity of exposing him? A. We talked the matter over, and I do not remember ex-

Q. This is the fact that you suggested to Major Richards—the necessity of exposing him? A. We talked the matter over, and I do not remember exactly what occurred with reference to that. I know what the impression was on my mind.

Q. It was that you desired to have him arrested, and then have him exposed? A. It was my desire to close up all bawdy-houses, out especially my desire, if I saw a gentleman that occupied a prominent position, and that was investigating everybody and trying to injure everybody, to show my natural disposition and expose him.

Q. Would you have a disposition to show the Q. Did it make any difference, if a man violated the l. w, what his position was? A, 1 cannot say Whitthorne was that he was making an investiga-tion into naval affairs with which you were of nected? A. Notan investigation into naval affair

O. You were not connected in any way with the management of the navy? A. No, sir. I wasbeing investigated, too, very fully.

Q. That was because you were afraid that you were being investigated? A. There is no disguise about it. I did want the information; but I wanted it through the regular channels. There was no woman employed, or anything of that kind.

Q. What caused you to denist from the efforts you were making? P. It sort of "petered out."

Q. You had three or four witnesses and nothing was accomplished? A. You can judge of how much I thought of it when it passed from my mind

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION, By Mr. Dawy: Q. You say this committee was in-vestigating your offairs. In what way? A. Well, I was tracked all over the streets by detectives. Q. Was there any evidence given before this committee? A. Oh, yes, sir.
Q. Tonding against you? A. Oh, yes; they brought men from Philadelphia, and Norfolf, and I don't how where all, to testify.
By the Chairman: Q. In which matter was that, Q. In what matter were they brought to testify against you? A. One was a case of a contract for important purchased and the other was a case of a chain.

By Mr. David. Was dast before the Whitthorne investigation is a few of a chain.

By Mr. Millhest Q. anadors and wa, in the component of your testimony, to said substantially like direction was given to the police officers and directives sometimes by advice of the board and sometimes you did it yourself. Is that

oard and sometimes you did it yourself. Is that rreet? A. Well, I do not know exactly how to time ago you gave directions to the police force and detectives without the action of the board. A fewerer gave any directions of that kind, sir. Q. Fso under stood you in the first part of your festimony? A. I made a mistake if I said so. U. My point in asking that was to get at this question: is it your habit to direct an order through of the beard or by jourself. A. He is request ometimes and sometimes directed. Q. State whether or not you in your official ton as an individual or gave it as an officer? pave him very few orrections—personal arrections. I had confidence in him, and I gave him very few special directions.

Q. At what time did you tell him that you did not do that officially, but you did it as Mr. Murtagh? A. It was just a casual conversation together. I merely talked with him, It began in

Q. What I want to know is if you gave that di-rection or request as an officer or as an individual? A. I do not know how to answer that. I simply went in there and made the request in just a casual

conversation.

Q. As you had done before as an officer, in that same manner did you mean? A. Yes, sir: I have done that same thing.

RICHAEDS INSTRUCTED TO CLOSE GAMBLING HELLS.

By Mr. Davy: Q. Did you give Major Richards instructions at any time to close up the gambling-houses? A. In the first place, I may say with regard to Major Richards personally that I had atways great confidence in him, and never interfered with him in the discharge of his duty. I always believed that he had discharged it faithfully. In the matter of gaming-houses and bawdy-houses i chafed a good deal under them, and I repeatedly said to him, "You must do something —do something to close these houses up." Well, he would say yes, and occasionally he would make an effort to do if, but there was slways some difficulty, and he never could make a raid, if a raid was determined upon these houses knew it, and when he went there they were closed. Where the information came from ould not be found. There was a screw long somewhere at headquarters, and they got the information and avoided the raid. The Major has always stated that I frequently urged him to do its.

The Major has always stated that I frequently urged m to do it. By the Chairman: Q. Major Richards stated that

interference.

By Mr. Milliken: Q. If I remember Mr. Richards' testimony correctly he stated that there was a line of demarkation between the duties of detec-tive officers and the police officers? A. No, sir; no such tine of demarkation. Q. No such line has been recognized by the Com-

DETECTIVES HARD TO MANAGE. Q. I am requested to ask you that if there was no line of demarkation between the duties of the ordinary police and the detectives, why is it that the detectives are not uniformed? A. Well, I could not give you any answer to that, sir. Detectives are generally among themselves. They are hard to manage, and always have been hard to manage. That has been the difficulty with them.

Q. Not submissive? A. Not submissive. I think the Major has found it a rather difficult task.

Q. Are they required to be on durf certain boors.

Q. Are they required to be on duty certain hou of the day? A. Yes, sir: they have differens hour they have a superintendent.
Q. At these times are they under instructions? J. Yes, sir; the Major is their head officer. By the Chairman: Q. Did the Secretary of the Savy, or any one connected with the office, express desire to have Mr. Dana watched! A. Not to my rnewledge.
Q. Did you ever have any communication with him on that subject? A. No. str.

not recouse: any taking about it. I hear that that the fact about it.

Q. You do not recollect consulting with him abother matter of receiving any instructions from hi A. I do not. Q. Or any ore in his behalf? A. I do not know

Q. Why was the next spoard, that was turned out, that you mean?

Q. There has been a board that has been in office for some time, whose resignations were requested by the President not long ago. When were those resignations requested; can you give the dates? A. I could not, sir, give the date.

Q. There has been a new board appointed by the President, has there not? A. Yea, sir, there have been several appointed.

Q. When was the next appointment made of the board a fir the President had requested the resignations of the old board? A. I cannot give you the date.

Q. About what time? Can you remember the day of the week? A. No. sir; I cannot. Q. Were not the resignations requested on Thursday? Did not the board meet on Thursday and send the resignations in? A. I do not remember the date.

Q. Do not you remember that the board were appointed on the following Monday? A. I do not know, sir.

Q. I suppose you can give us the dates? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. Had anybody told you you were the special subject of investigation in that Naval Committee? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You have spoken of witnesses having been

transpired between you and the Navy Department?

A. I wav, sir: but I do not remember as to the
time. I suppose you want to know whether it was
before or after. I can 'tremember that.

Q. Had you had any information or intimation
that you were to be the special subject of comments
in the reg ort that was to be made by that committee? A. Teg sir.

Q. Did Sr. McDevitt ever come to your office and
make any report to you in revard to this matter?

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING. JANUARY 16, 1877.

Q. Did Mr. McDritte er come by this matter?
A. I have stated that I do not remember. I don't remember his coming to the office.
Q. What is yoru best recollection in regard to this matter?
A. He hight have come. I do not regalect the A man that is in the newspaper business, cooking stress hore a day forcets a cood many.

G. Did you ask Major Richards or anybody else in connection with those persons to employ a woman or procure a woman to entice Mr. Whitthorne isto a house of ill-repute? A. No, sir.

Q. Was anything of the kind mentioned between you? A. No, sir.

Q. Nothing of the sort? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ask Mr. Miller to reach a jurce for you in that case that was alluded to by the chaltman a moment ago? A. No, sir. I never make the moment ago? A. No, sir. I never make the moment ago? A. No, sir. I never make the moment ago? A. No, sir. I never make the major Bichards to have Miller about a jurce in my life.

Q. Did you give orders to Major Bichards to have Mr. Whitthorne watched? Did you order him sodo anything of the sort? A. No, sir.

Q. Whatdid occur between you was a mere casual conversation, during which you made these suggestions? A. Certainly, we talked the matter over.

By the Chalrumm, You say you had information that you were to be mentioned in that report, From where did you get that Information? A. I cannot remember how. A number of people came to manual tensor of people came to manual convenience.

this, and you're going to get that, and you're going to get the other.

Q. Can you remember any person that said soft.

A. No, sir. If you want the names I will try to think of them. I cannot remember now.

Q. Was not that investigation made by the Navis Investigation Committee open? A. It was not. I.

Q. This was information that you procured from some one who got it secretly? A. Well. I do not know. Some people seemed to have access, and knew what was going on all the time. Others did not.

of the House, estensibly into the official conduct of the Police Board, but really for the purpose of blackening the reputation of the preprietor of THE REPUBLICAR, in order that Elebards and

ing more evidence of the same character as that offered by Richards, McDevitt and Miller was taken. McElfresh was placed on the stand for the purpose of showing that the president of the Police Board had been guilty of a dire conspiracy in having Charles A. Dana, the proprietor of the New York Sun, shadowed when in the New York Sun, shadowed when in this city sev-eral years ago. McElfresh failed so miserably in

They were smart enough to see, that their con-spiricy had been shown up and that it was mani-fect to those who heard the testimony of Mic-Elifresh that a scheme had been hatched to vilify and blacken the reputation of an innocent person, and that the schemers had not hesitated to stain themselves with perjury in order to acsion, but the developments since made have caused a revulsion of feeling. These worthies are now looked upon as so base that honorable men shrink from their society. Fair-minded listeners present at the investigation resterday morning considered that Mr. Murtagh was

COMPLETELY VINDICATED by the testimony of McElfresh along, although that detective was put on the stand for the pur-pose of revealing further alleged villatines com-mitted by the president of the Police Board. The president of the board was not only vindi-cated, but the conspiracy against him was fully exposed.

the aggrieved detectives, and they were more than usually boisterous and bullying in their con-duct after the adjournment of the investigation. McDevitt was notably insulting and threatening in his remarks toward the writers of THE REPU that persons engaged before them in the investi-gation are protected from this ruffian, or else the gentlemen at whom his insults are simed will be compelled to take the matter of their protection

Detective McElfresh soon rattled off his part in the Whitthorne matter. He had been one of the number who conspired in B. Cook's office. He did not feel sore at all, but had gone there at the invitation of McDevitt to hear the blackmailing letter read, appland Billy Cook's canning, and learn what he would have to say when called learn what he would have to say when called upon by the committee. It was he that had given Flinders a note to a friend at the Capitol in order that he might get a look at Whitthorne. That is all he knew apon this point. He volunteered a story of a dreadful conspiracy, by Mr. Murtagh, by which Charles A. Dana, the Inhmaelite, was to be shadowed when in this city testifying before accommittee several very area. McElicash him. a committee several years ago. McElfresh him-self shadowed Dans, assisted by two or three offi-cers in citizens' clothes. He received instructions from Chief Clarvoe, who told him that Mr. Murbe refunded. He was sorry the matter had been drawn out of him, he said, with a sigh, but truth was bound to come to light. This was the infamous story that came out on cross-examination. Then Mr. Wilson began to puncture the witness, and very soon had the whole truth. Dana was wanted by the police in Philadelphia. In order to learn when he would pass through that city on his way to New York, the chief of detectives there communicated with Chief Clarwoe in this city to have Dana watched, and to let the Philadelphia and cated with Chief Clarvoe in this city to have Dana watched, and to let the Philadelphis authorities know immediately when the Ishmaelite left Washington. When this was drawn out of him, McElfresh said that he knew nothing of the communication from the Philadelphia detectives until a day or two ago, when it was shown to him by Chief Clarvoe. This attempt to vilify the president of the Police Board by concealing a portion of the truth sufficed to show the character of the witness. Whether McElfresh committed pertion of the truth sumeed to show the character of the witness. Whether McElfresh committed per-jury or not can be determined by consulting his testimony, and comparing his statements under direct questioning with his later assertions under eross-examination, when he was forced to tell the truth. It will be seen that he was asked if he many of any cases where the police force had been

truth. It will be seen that he was asked if he knew of any case where the police force had been used by the president of the board for a wreng purpose. In answer he detailed the dreadful conspiracy against Dana, from which it is a wonder that gentieman ever escaped alive, with such rascals as McEifresh ""shadowing" him. This smells like perjury. Not long afterward he admitted that the police force was being used in a perfectly proper and legitimate manner in looking after \$ ana, for whom there was a process in Philadelphia. Philadelphia.

**DEVITT PROMPTS THE WITNESS. One incident that occurred during the examina-tion is worthy of remark. McDevitt occupied a place at the long table, where he faced McEl-fresh. After McElfresh had told his story, and HOW THE TALK CAME UP.

fresh. After McElfresh had told his story, and Wilson began puncturing him, McDevitt watched the witness closely to see if he needed any prompting. Mr. Wilson was coming very near the truth, and both detectives showed uneasiness. The question came, whether any communication had been received from officials in Philadelphia requesting that Dana be watched. McElfresh faltered, then looked at McDevitt. McDevitt shock his head, but McElfresh had faltered so long that he told the truth. Such a communication had been received and in commissions with the second section and the second extent of the conspiracy. McElfresh denied hav-ing given any information to the New York Sun. He was as perverse as McDevitt when questioned

Devite's example in refusing to disclose what took place in the interview with the President. The committee did not demand an answer at that time. His whole testinony showed to what arresent the despera to efficials resolved to go in order "to get even" with the proprietor of THE REPUBLICAN.

McElfresh was recalled

是不在企業的工程和可能的工程的一个企业的工程的工程,并且可以企业的工程的工程,

as soon as the committee assembled. He evidently felt that he had acted wrong in attempting te evade questions and conecal the truth in the mersing. His frankness at night should entitle him to the maste of "Truthful George," notwithstanding his mersing testimony. He was evidently under evil influences in the morning, and shook himself free of it belove night.

The chairman of the committee announced that he would be required to answer the questions in ne would be required to answar the questions in reference to the interview with the President, also in reference to his habit of gambling. He could no longer decline. He gave a history of the interview that McDevitt and himself had with the President in which they laid before him the Whitthorne story to which
McDevitt has testified before the committee.
He was particularly frank about the gambling-houses, and told of different occasions
when he and McDevitt had indulged in little

games. He persisted that all these games were played in their capacity stoffeers, the money be-ing furnished. When the detactives beat the game they pocketed the money; when they lost tives were about the only players in the city who were always ahead of the game. McElfr hibited no small degree of bitterness again REPUBLICAN for calling him an official gat nd denied that he was such.

pers present. George W. McElfresh was sworn, and tostif as follows: George W. McEliresh.

Q. Your sag, residence and occupation. A. I have been one of the detectives of the Metropolism police since 1872.

Q. State if you know anything about any attempt made to use the police force in the District for any improper purpose; whether you have any incovering in regard to the late naval investigation, giving the committee all you know on the white of a lill those in record to the Whit.

W. Finders.
Q. Do you know anything being done by any member of the police force in connection with that investigation? A. I do not, sir; only that Mr. Flinders asked me if I knew anybody at the Dapitol. I told him I did, and he asked for a setter of introduction to some one. I gave him a stier to a friend of mine up there. He said he santed to next a took at Mr. Whitherne so he said show him to Mr. McDevitt.

-species him into one—so that the house could be raised.

Q. Have you any other knowledge or information on the subject? A. That is about all I know.

Q. State when this was? A. In the latter part of July last. Mr. McDevitt and I wont to the President's House on the day after the President requested the Board of Police to resign.

Q. In connection with the Whitthorne matter?

A. Partially for that; yes, sir.

Q. What was done?

The Witness. Do you wish me to state the conversation we had with the President?

The Chairman. The committee desire that you will for the present not repeat the conversation you had with the President on the subject of this matter.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST DANS.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the police force being used so any other occasion in connection with an investigation going on here? A. In March of 1872 I was ordered by one of my superior officers to follow Mr. Dana, of the New York Sun, to see where he went, who he communicated with, and what he did.

Q. Who gave you those directions? A. Mr. Charvoe, chief of the detective corps.

Q. Did you know what was his business here at that time? A. I hink he was summoned as a witness before an investigating committee of the House of Representatives.

Q. What was that committee investigating?

witness before an investigating committee of the House of Representatives.

Q. What was that committee investigating?

Q. Was there no object in watching him stated to you at the time? A. I believe the object was to have him arrested when he peased through Philadelphia. I sent a dispatch to Josh Targart, one of the detective officers at Philadelphia, to meet the train at Wilmington, if possible, and, if got, at Gray's Ferry. I took him just what Dana's location was in the train.

Q. To whom did you report in this city? A. To Br. Clarvoe. He told me to keep an account of what I spent, and that Mr. Murtagh would see that I was paid. This I did, but I have never been paid for my services.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Murtagh on the subject? A. I did not. I did with the officers that were watching him at the same time. Sergeant Scibold and Private Hogers were detailed, in citizens' diother, to report to The Republication.

Q. Were any reports made at headquarters about the affair? A. I do not think there was; I reported to Mr. Clarvoe, who knew about the dispatches; I telegraphed to Mr. Taggart that the party was to feave that night, and again to meet Mr. Clarvoe at Wilmington, if possible, and if not, at Gray's Ferry; the parties left on the So'clock train, in sleeping-car 150.

Q. Were any members of the police force in the District sent on the trains a far as Philadelphia; at least he started for there.

Q. Mase Richards requests that I ask you whether he had any knowledge of this service? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Was he at that time superintendent of police? A. He was.

Q. You don't know from any of the parties concerned the 'reason for watching Mr. Dana further than I stated.

Q. Was he at that time superintendent of police? A. He was.

Q. You don't know from any of the parties concerned the 'reason for watching Mr. Dana further than J. Stated.

Q. Was he at that time superintendent of police? A. He was.

Q. You don't know from any of the parties concerned the 'reason for watching Mr. Dana fur

By Mr. Wilson: Q. Where did you get them? A. The major part of each one was written by Mr. Clarvoe. I have held them ever since. Q. You have kept them ever since? A. Yes, or.

Q. Let me look at them, please? A. There are some little items at the bottom that I do not care to have you see.

Q. Well, ist me see what you showed the committee. A. That is my private matter.

Q. Let me see what you showed the committeet. The Chairman: He did not show anything.

After assurances on the part of Mr. Wilson that he would look only at the portion of the papers to which he referred the witness produced the copies of feelegrams.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. Whose handwriting did you say that is f topening to the first paper.] A. Most of it is in Mr. Clavroe's:

Q. What part of it is not in Mr. Clavroe's handwriting fahowing the witness a paper.] A. I think it is all in Mr. Clavroe's writing except "or at Gray's Ferry, sleeping-oar 100." That is my writing. at Gray's Ferry, sleeping-oar 100. Inst is my writing.

Q. Where did you write that: A. I think it was in the depot. I sam not gure.

Q. You say you have preserved them ever since? A. Yes, sir; I had them in my private box at the police headquarters, and never took them ent until the other day. The other is all in Mr. Clarvoe's writing, signature and all.

Q. When did you speak about this Dana matter since the occurrence to which you have referred? A. I do not think it was spoken about until after it was published in the New York Sun.

Q. When was that: A. Since this investigation commenced. publication was made:

ir. 1 did not.

Q. Then from 1872 until here recently was it that the New York Sun published this matter?

A. Since the investigation.

Q. Until that time you have not mentioned this matter?

A. I suppose it has been mentioned;

yes, sir.

Q. To whem? A. I could not hardly say.

Q. When was it mentioned A. Among ourselves at the office since the publication in the New York Sun.

Q. Before that had it been talked about in your office? A. I think I mentioned it to one or two of the officers there that I had those copies.

Q. When? A. Since the investigation at police headquarters. Q. When a police headquarters.
Q. Prior to the commencement of that investigation, had you talked about it in the office or elsewhere? A. I don't think I sver did, sir.
Q. Then from 1872 until some time about the month of December, 1878, nothing had been said about it? A. Never but once that I can remember.
Q. It had not been talked about there? A. think not, sir; to my knewledge.

How the talk come up at the time of the investigation at police headquarters? A. I cannot say how it came up. I suppose, because of the investigation.

Q. Was it not because of these publications that had been made in The Republican affecting the integrity of the police of this city? A. I suppose it was mentioned, because of this investigation being inaugurated. I could not say.

Q. The occasion of the investigation was these publications in The Republications you members of the police force began talking these matters over, did you not? A. Weil, I suppose you might say you not in a body, but easually. I remember mentioning it to Mr. Media, it is to go use the say of the police force began talking these matters over, did you not? A. Weil, I suppose you might say you not in a body, but easually. I remember mentioning it to Mr. Media, it is unfeating the say of the police force of the police been attacked in the first of the say of th

MR. BENNETT'S FLIGHT. HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE ON SATURDAY.

friends chuckle over the way he cluded the vigi-lance of the reporters for four days, but are very much astonished that he should have been seen when leaying his news yacht at the Sandy Hook har—a time at which they had thought he would be most rafe from observation. The account of fir, Bennett's movements after his return from the dueling ground, while correct in the main, contained several inscouracies. When Mr. Ben-nett left the Herald office on Wednesday night he did not go on beard the yacht, although quarters were prepared for him. He visited the house of a friend, and on Thursday again went to the Herald office. His presence there was kept a secret from all but two or three persons. Only the fore-thought of Jimmy, Mr. Bennett's colored ser-vant, prevented a revelation. There hangs over

the desk of

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "HERALD"

a bell-cerd which he is accustomed to pull almost unintermittently while in his office. It has been the habit of his employees to guess his temper from the way in which he pulled this cord. Jimeny, knowing that Mr. Bennett is absentinged at times, drew the cord to one side, so that whenever his employer clutched for it he grasped only the thin air. One sound dit the group would have proclaimed the whereabouts of Mr. Bennett throughout the city. Toward midnight, on Thursday, Mr. Bennett, accompanied by his valet, "Baron" Vegel, Mr. William Henry, superintendent of the Herald establishment, and Capt. Thomas Robinson, chief of the ship-dows service of the Herald, creased over to Jersey City and made their way to the dock of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, where the yacht Herald lav with steam up. Mr. Bennett and the valet went on board, and a few minutes later she ran out into the river and down toward Sandy Hook.

From the time

MR. MENNETT WENT ON HOARD

the Herald, he did not leave until yesterday afternoon, when he and his valet were transferred to
the City of Richmond. On the little vessel he
was quite cheerful and complainant toward his
crew. He did not refer to the cause of his leaving the city, but said he hoped to return to this
country after about six weeks. A very different
helief obtains among the employees of the Hereld, however. They think he intends to remain
abroad for at least two years, and that at the
conference with Mr. Connery, the Hereld's managing editor; Mr. Henry, the superintendent,
and "Uncle Joe" Elliott, his sporting editor,
held on the yacht on Saturday, he gave full and
explicit directions for the conduct of the Herald
during his absence. The gentlemen named above
went down to Sandy Hook in a tug-boat on Sat-When he reached the deck of the steamshi

composed, it is believed, of Messrs. S. Howland Robbins, Carroll Livingston, Louis Lotillard and one other person not indicated at present. These well-known members of the Union Club are said well-known members of the Union Club are said to have boarded the steamship as her wharf early in the day, before the other passengers began to arrive. It cannot, indeed, be said definitely that the gentlemen named are on the Olty of Richmond, but there are many indications that they are. A party of gentlemen, wearing wisters and arrive. It cannot, indeed, he said definitely that the gentlemen named are on the City of Richmond, but there are many indications that they many the control of the large many indications that they are. A party of gentlemen, wearing ulsters and otherwise muffled up, arrived at the steamship on Saturday morning, and went into a private section from which they were not seen to go out up to the time the ship saided. More than this, Mesers. Hobbins, Livingston and Lorillard cannot be found in New York. It also seems that of the State. A legal quorum of which Household-arrangements were made that the passenger-list. the Tuman Line fulled on Saturday to send the papers a list of her passengers. The strange pepagrung of MR. BENNETT FOR EUROPE

excited a great deal or comment unroughout he city resterday. Many persons thought he should in courtesy have remained to help Dr. Phelps out of trouble, and to share the responsibility before the law with Mr. May. A very intimate friend of Mr. Bennett said, however: "Bah, no harm will come to Dr. Phelps. Even if he should lose his Fred May's case worries me most. Poor boy He can't go to Europe like Jim. He hasn't got the mency. He and his family deserve great sympathy in this affair."

the money. He and his family deserve great sympathy in this affair."

There now remains no room for doubt that the account of the duel published was truthful in every respect. All the dispatches received since Thursday confirm it. A dispatch published yesterday from Baltimore stated that May was at the Maryland Club on Thursday night, and bore no mark of his encounter with Mr. Bennett. It seems that Mr. May is keeping out of view simply to avoid arrest if an indictment is found against him here and a requisition is issued by Governor Robinson to Governor Carroll. A gentleman who is a friend of Dr. Phelps said yesterday that the latter told him. "Whatever may Mr. Bennett acted in a way to command the re-spect and admiration of all who know the facts." Was Fred May Badly Hit?

(From the World.)

The opinion that Mr. Frederick May was seriously wounded in the affair with Mr. Bennet is daily gathering strength, although intelligence of his wheresbouts and real condition is carefully kept from any except the closest friends of the May family. This opinion seems justified by the departure of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Robbins for Europe, an accurate account of which event appeared alone in the World yesterday, and by the continued and mysterious silence preserved by Mr. May's family. Dr. May has joined his son, it is well understood, at his place of retreat—which is probably at the house of a relative, near Baltimore—and a prominent surgeon is also believed to have been summoned to the wounded man's bedside. Had Mr. May not been seriously hart, or had the senseless report in one or more of the New York journals been correct that the parties separated after one fruitless exthat the parties separated after one fruitless ex-change of shots, there could be no reason why Mr. May should desire to keep the story of the due is studiously secret. It would, on the con-trary, be very natural for him, as the challenged party, and therefore having no option but to con-sent, if his opponent desired only one shot, or even no shots at all, to bruit the circumstance quite far and wide. In fact, all the hints thus dute ar and wide. In last, all the finits thus far dropped by those presumably informed of his condition lead to the conviction that young Mr. May's wound is a very serious one.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says that District Attorney Russum, of Caroline county, Md., is at the Girard House in that city. He says that from all he can be dearn the dealers required was

is at the Girard House in that city. He says that from all he can learn the dueling ground was McGinness' farm, which is located partly in Delaware and partly in Maryland, and the scone was about four hundred yards from the Maryland line, near Maryded. His informant tells him that Mr. May was hit, and that he was attended by De Allian Smith, of Raltimore, and also that the

Decision in the Pholps Case, JUDGE DONORUE HOLDS THAT THE DOCTOR WAS RIGHT IN NOT ASSUMING THE QUESTIONS OF

Rew York, Jan. 15.—Judge Donohue was to deliver his opinion in the case of Dr. Phelps at 11 o'clock this morning, but the counsel sot being ready with the papers when the case was called the matter was adjourned until 1 o'clock this afternoon. At that hour Judge Donohue called up the case. Dr. Phelps was present with his counsel, and the Supreme Court chamber was filled with people who had been attracted by the notoriety of the matter.

In rendering his decision, which he did verbally, the judge said that the District Attorney was wrong in his claim that the court could not go behind a commitment. In the case of Hockiey the court had done so. The right to go behind and examine the reasons for the commitment by Judge Gildersleeve was therefore established. It was of no importance what effect the compalsion of the witness to answer questions might have. It was a judge's duty to interpret the law. The claim of the District Attorney had been that the witness sught to be compelled to testify, be-The claim of the District Attorney had been that the witness sught to be compelled to testify, because the statutes protected him from the use against himself of his answers.

This point Judge Donohue examined at some length. When the State undertook to punish dueling it considered three cases: First, punishments were provided for fighting a duel; recond, punishments were provided for carrying a challenge; and third, the case where parties leave the State to fight was considered. In the first and account of the second case it is expecially provided that the witness' sanwers shall not be used against him. This dispute was whether the wording of the

swering questions put to him by the grand jury.
The reason for the smission was plain, How could the State protect a witness from the effect against himself of his own enswers, when he will likely to be tried to could the State protect a witness from the effect against himself of his own assures, when he was likely to be tried in a court estatide of the Statet Yet, although he had a right to decline for the reason applained, there was no evidence to show that he had properly pleaded this reason.

He had properly pleaded this reason.

He had grouped because to answer. He was his ewn judge in the matter and had not pleaded his privilegs. His counsel now urged that the thought was in his mind, but that he had neglected to put it in words either before the grand jury or before Judge Gildernieve. That might have been his intention. The decision therefore was that the commitment was right, but that the witness must be returned to the Court of General Sensions.

After the decision had been rendered Dr. Phelps received the congratulations of numerous friends who were present. Ancompanied by his counsel, Mr. John A. Foley, he walked over to the Court of General Sensions, where Judge Gildernieve was sitting. After the Judge had sentenced for three years a very hard-leoking young man for goose-stealing, his attention was obtained, and Mr. Foley presented the case and asked that the Doctor should be released on his own recognizance to oppear before the grand jury to-merrew morning at 10 o'clock. Assistant District Attorney Rollins making so objection, Dr. Phelps will be questioned by the grand jury is-morrow morning, when he will formally claim his privilege under the common law.

ACKARD SUPPORTED BY THE PRE CIBIVE—THE WHITE-LEAGUE INTERESORUM AT AN END—AN INTERVIEW WITH GEN, AUGUR. NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The Times' Washington special says: The President, privately, has always held that the Louisiana Returning Board was a legal and constitutional body, and that its decision of the election case in favor of Gev. Packard was final and conclusive. He has not up to this time made these views public, because he desired to await the return of the Congres-sional investigating committees now in Louisians, so that whatever action he might take would be likely to receive sanction and support of the National Legislature. The President, after con-sultation with a number of Senators, Hon. E. W.

Augur will give Gov. Packard all the support in his power. It is not thought, however, that it will be found necessary to actively employ the troops. The moral support of the President's recognition will, it is believed, be sufficient to sustain Gov. Packard and put an end to the pre-tensions of Nicholis and the other bogus State and General Hurious and as night. The Congressional committee expects to finish its investigation by Tuesday next, and will leave at once for Washington.

Two barks were towed up to Baton Rouge on the control of the

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—The following was received at a late hour last night, and copies furn-ished to Mesers, Packard and Nichells.

GOV. PACKARD'S PROCLAMATION.

New ORLEANS, Jan. 15 .- The following is jus issued:

State of Louisiana. Executive Department:
Whereas there exists an organized and a combination and compiracy of men, which is offering unlawful and violent resistance to the first and organized the state of the state o judicial officers in places to which they have not been elected and commissioned or levilly appointed; and whereas certain persons are, without authority and in definice of law, assuming to act as judges of the waps me Court; and whereas certain tauthority and in definice of law, assuming to act as judges of the waste werk aforesaid combination and compilarcy has entire the property of the waste werk aforesaid combination and compilarcy has entire the property of the waste Leagues, large bodies of parameted to the waste has no assession of the same and thoroughters; have marched over the ciry; have taken unlawful and foreible possession of the stations of the arms of the State, and of the court-rooms of the municipal judges, of the office of the recorder of mortgages, and have also taken pessession of the rooms of the Supreme Court and of the records and archives of the same, and have also taken pessession of the rooms of the supreme Court and of the records and archives of the same, and have also taken pessession of the rooms of the supreme Court and of the name and by the authority of the people of Louisians, command the said body of persons pretending to be a General Assembly to desist from the further prosecution of their layless and treasonable conspiracy, and to immediately disperse, and I command the persons aforesaid claiming to act as judges of the Supreme Court, and all persons supparsing, adding or abetting them thereby, and all persons assuming to act as executive and judgical Officers, and all persons having

possession or under their care and control any arms and munitions or other property belonging to the State taken from tawful custodions thereof to immediately deliver up the same to proper authorities. I further expect and command oil good citizens of the State to assist me in restoring order, preserving the passes, and enforcing the laws.

Given under my hand and great seal of this State on the 15th day of January. A. D. 1877, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and first at New Orleans. Stephen B. Packard.

By the Governor.

EMILE HONARE. Secretary of State.

HOW THE NEWS AFFECTS THE PROPLE. The Republicans here are much eisted over the news from Washington and the new phase of affairs. The white Democrats assert that the order of the Prestdent to Gen. Augur will not compel bim to interfere unless to prevent bloodshed. Nicholis and the Democratic Legislature will not heed Gov. Packard's proclamation of this morning, and the former will resist any attempt of Packard to recapture the court or station-houses.

of Packard to recapture the court of station-house.

At this writing there is no material change in the situation. A large crowd of solored people has assembled around the State Rouse, where the Republican leaders are jubilantower the news from Washington. Governor Packard declines to state what measures, if any, he will take to scare obsdience to his proclamation of this morning, further than the statement that it is his carnest desire to avoid bloodshed or create bitterness significant administration for the future. He is in consultation with the judges of the Supreme Court.

A Republican extra says: "For the last few days the White Leaguers have had matters all their own way, but with the beginning of a new week comes a change. The clear and incisive language of the President in his dispatch to General Augur cannot be misunderstood. The praclamation of Governor Packard is expressed in terms equally plain. The White League interregular is at an end. The State will proceed without further delay to reassume control over at the departments of the governor packard is expressed in terms equally plain. the interest of a little ring of local office-seeking politicians."

The Picsyum extra says that every proparation has been made by the Governor to quell say disturbance which may be raised by a drunken rabble of the St. Louis hetel, and orders are peremplory that any such immult or emeute on the part of the followers of the pretender, Packard, shall be quelled by the severest measures and at any cost. It also contains the following

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. AUGUR. Sary ? Gen. Augur. The President is the judge of that

To Thomas Handy, Civil Sherif of the Parish of Orleans:
Comifeeing that a certain proclamation, signed by B. B. Fackard, a wicked and shame-me impostor, has come to the view of this court; and considering that the pretentions of the said individual to be Governor of Louisians have no foundation, except so far as he falsely claims to he supported by the irresistible aid of the national forces. It is ordered that the clvis shorts of the parish of Griesna do provide a sufficient force to guard this court from any violence or intrusion. By order of the court.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15, 1877.

CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.

tee—Fernando Wood Having Returned the Book He Stole From the Library, He Again Assails the President—A Ridiculous Propo-sition by Barney Caulfield.

The only matter that excited any interest in the Senate was the explanation of Senator. Windom, of Minnesota, in answer to certain charges made against him yesterday in a morning paper of the city. Mr. Windom has been in Congress many years, and there never has been a charge against him, officially or socially. The action of the Senate in unanimously rejecting a motion for an investigation of the charges shows the estimation in which he is held by political friends and foes. After the Senate had transacted some miscellaneous business, and spent a short time in exemptive session, it adjorated for

short time in executive session, it adjourn the day.

House of Representatives. As soon as the Journal had been read Mr. A. S. Hewitt was on his feet to offer an immense petition from the Democrats of Vermont in relation to the Presidential content. As the Democrats of Vermont have no immediate Representative on the floor they are necessarily about the floor they ar the floor they are necessarily obliged to seek the good offices of members from adjoining States.

Sergeant at Arms Thompson then appeared at the bar with Mr. Orton, whose arrest was officed because of his refusal to appear before Mr. Morrison's committee, and to produce certain papers and telegrams called for in a subporma duce stream. W. Orton was accommanded by historical focus. Mr. Orton was accompanied by hiscounsel, Messrs. J. H. Ashton, Burtin N. Harrison
and G. P. Lowrey, and were assigned sales in
front of the Clerk's desk. Mr. Orton has just recovered from a serious fliness, and although he
looks much better than he did a week or ted days
are he dees not look lifes man who could me. ago, he does not look like a man who could unroduce the telegrams. When he was arraign at the bar yesterday the Speaker put the usual question as to why he had neglected to appear before Mr. Morrison's committee, when Mr. Oron submitted an answer in writing, whereupon

them. In the meantime Mr. Orton remains technically in the custody of the Sergeaut-at-Arms, but is not in close confinement. sell hardly be time to resist that he had discovered a something upon which he could base an implied consure of the President. On the th of

covered a something upon which he could base an implied element of the President. On the 8th of least month a resolution was adopted asking for information asto the disposition of troops in the Southern States during lest summer and fall. The President has been trying to get up the information, a fact of which Mr. Wood was not cognizant, and so he thought he would call again for the information, but Mr. Hale took the wind out of his sails by announcing the fact that the information would be forthcoming this week. And so the Hon. Fernando missed another opportunity to distinguish himself.

Mr. A. G. Cochrane, an accidental Democratic member from Pennsylvania, also tried to distinguished himself by effering a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to revoke certain concessions and privileges granted by Congress to the Western Linion Telegraph Company. Mr. Cochrane's trouble is that the officers of the sempany are not willing to have their files masselved for dispatches to be used for publical effect, and this is the way he proposes to get even. The House had better sunce than Mr. Cochrane, and rejected the resolution. But the most riddenous attempt of the day was and rejected the resolution.

But the most ridiculous attempt of the day was
the resolution offered by our old friend, Barney
Caulield. Barney is terribly concerned less the
trave of the United States should occurred. army of the United States should orseawe and intimidate the Representatives of the American people in Congress assembled. He is one of those Democrats who sees an enemy in every blue coat. Well, that is not unnatural, for the Democracy. North and South, have for years past had good reason to know that the blue coats are not much their friends. Indeed, they have had the most striking evidence of that fact. So they would now like to have the rebel House assume the functions of commander-in-chief, which are devolved upon the President by the Constitution, and to say how the troops should be located in the District of Columbia. But Mr. Caulifield failed toget his resolution through, thanks to the good sense of the Republicans. Fearing lest some more of the Democrats should make themselves yet more ridiculous by offering more silly resolutions, the House concluded that it was best to adjourn, and did so at the early hour of half past three.

The House Investigating Committee which went to Florida had no difficulty in finding proofs of intimidation, even in Jacksonville, which is a city sustained principally by Northern money. The sons-in-law of ex-Treasurer Spinner, who keep a Bank, voted quietly for Hayes, but their crime was discovered, and the merchants were notified by the Democratic committee to remove their deposits, which was promptly done. This by way of encouragement to Northern capital and enterprise.

The latest proposition made by the Alliance to the Porte will in all probability secure peace. A special dispatch from Vienna to the Daily News asserts that the archives of the Russian Lord Salisbury yesterday expressed his inten-The Pope, on Sunday, received a deputation of ex-pontifical functionaries, one of whom read an extremely violent address against the Italian Government. The Pope, in reply, consured a measure contemplated by the Italian Cabinet regarding the Caurch.

The Globs of yesterday afternoon says it understands that Nubor Pasha, for many years at the head of the Egyptian Ministry, and whose retirement a year ago was so much regretted in Europe, has accepted the Porte's offer of the Governorship of Bulgaria.

A Times dispatch from Reme says, dissensions have broken out in the Italian Cabinet. Baron Niestera, Minister of the Interior, instits upon the maintenance of a consorting service and points.

Ricatera, Minister of the Italian Cabinet, Baron the maintenance of a consorbit over all political press telegrams. His colleagues disson, and a modification of the Cabinet may result.

The results of 38 elections for the Cabinet may result. a modification of the Cabinet may result.

The results of 358 elections for the German Parliament are known, of which 65 require second elections, 37 are Conservatives, 27 imperations, 98 National Liberals, 18 Progressiat, 80 Clericais, 10 Social Democrats, 11 Poles, 6 Alsation protest party, and 7 adhere to no particular party.

A Matamoras dispatch says that advices just received state that General Julian Queroga, a prominent military officer of the late 1 erde Government, was shot at Monterey, on the lith instant, by order of Gen. Trevine, a partiesn of Dias. The officers of Resultan continue to caforce the three per cent tax by breaking into and plundering stores.

V. C. Beamer, a well-known political manager, died at Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday.

A heavy snow and wind storm is prevailing around Chicage and general vicinity, greatly delaying railroad travel.

Ell Saulabury was renominated for United States Senator by acclamation in cancus last night at Dover, Del.

Ata late hour last night a dispatch arrived saying that Gowener Packard had asked General Angur's assistance to defeat the Nicholls government.

Ether Sheenley formarity shipt justice of Maira. morning, aged eighty-seven years.
Telegrams from Louisville, Ky., speak of the
vast quantity of ice in the river, and report some
slight losses, with a probable loss of life.

nre yesterday. It is insured in the Fire Association, of Philadelphia.

At Winona, Minn., on Sunday morning, a fire
completely destroyed Simpson's block, eccupied
by L. J. Blanchard, boots and shees; J. L. Brint,
dry goods, and S. French & Co., clothing.

The National Executive Committee of the Icdependent Greenback party has been called to
convene at Springfield, Ill., Tuesday, the 23d instant, to consider the means required to extend
and strengthen the organization of the party and
to effect a more active propagation of its principles.

of Buffalo. These men were sent from East. Buffalo to assist in shoveling out the side tracks. Default against plaintiff, on suit of Hendy H. Boody vs. Samuel J. Tilden and others, rocently entered in the Superior Court, in absence of the plaintiff's counsel, caused, it now appears, by weather, was opened this morning by Judge Speer, by consent of defendant's counsel, and care set down for trial in February 1612s.